

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SWAMP ANGLES—CAP-
TAIN SPRUCE.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth
av.—ROUND THE CLOCK. Matinee at 1½.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTON. Matinee at 1½.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between
15th and 16th sts.—SOX OF THE SOIL. Matinee at 1½.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth
street.—BROTHER SAM.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—RICHARD III. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—DINA DONA
BELLA. Matinee at 2½.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Bleeker sts.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Matinee at 1½.WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
JACK, THE GIANT KILLER. Afternoon and Evening.GERMAN THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third
av.—DER MEINDEBACHER.STRIKING HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND INSTRU-
MENTAL CONCERT. Matinee at 1½.ATHEATUM, No. 325 Broadway.—THE THREE HUSCARS.
Matinee at 2½.MR. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
PIRATES—JACK AND JACK'S BROTHER.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner
6th av.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, RECKONIT, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2½.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, corner 25th st. and
Broadway.—HYGIENIC MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1873.

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COAL STRIKE—THIRD PAGE.AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.—The London
Times in an editorial yesterday, commenting
on the situation brought about by the death of
the King of the Sandwich Islands, confesses
that the Americans will eventually people those
islands and make them a valuable colony be-
tween San Francisco, China and Australia.
The Times, however, is opposed to filibuster-
ing, and questions the right or propriety of any
nation taking possession of the Sandwich
Islands by such means. It is quite manifest
from this that while the London Times sees
and admits the force of manifest destiny, it
regrets that manifest destiny is not in this case
on the side of England.A FURIOUS STORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The
people of the British Islands have been
alarmed by the furious assault of a terrific
storm, which spent its violence to a very great
extent over Birmingham and Southampton,
Queenstown, Ireland, and the surrounding
country. The wind tempest was accompanied
by thunder and lightning of unusual severity
and vividness. It raged during the night
from the 2d instant to yesterday morning,
causing great terror to the population. The
wind was blowing a gale yesterday and
snow and sleet falling. The year 1873
has certainly been ushered in after the very
roughest sort of fashion. Let us hope that the
advent of an early and genial Spring will bring
hope and consolation to the many hearts and
homes which have been grieved and desolated
by the visitations of Old Boreas during the
winter.

The Federal Tyranny in the State of Louisiana—The Overthrow of Republican Government.

The inauguration of the Governor of Louisiana elected at the general election in November last takes place at New Orleans on Monday next. The election passed off in an orderly and peaceable manner. Despite the excited condition of party feeling, the closeness of the contest and the irritating division in the republican party, not a single act of violence of any important character occurred at the polls in any district in the State. On the counting of the votes by the proper election officers it was found that the Greeley electoral ticket had carried the State, and that the fusion State ticket, headed by McEnery for Governor and a majority of the fusion candidates for the Legislature had also been duly elected. The result was announced by all parties, agreed in by all parties, and not a voice was raised against it. It is certain, therefore, that, so far as the votes actually cast are concerned, Mr. McEnery is the regularly elected Governor of Louisiana, and the fusion Legislature is the legal Legislature of the State.

Our special despatches from New Orleans, published in to-day's HERALD, represent that the people of that city and of the State are resolved to inaugurate their duly elected State officers in accordance with the constitution and the law, and that the present usurping State government—a "pinchbeck" government in good truth—is as firmly determined to prevent the inauguration by violence, and to complete its outrage upon the rights and liberties of the people by installing United States Senator Kellogg, the minority candidate at the election, in the chief executive office. To accomplish this the Pinchbeck party have emptied the State armory of arms and ammunition and placed them in the hands of the negroes, while from three to four thousand federal troops, including cavalry and artillery, have been concentrated in the city to back up the armed negroes, if necessary, in their assault upon the new State government. A mass meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, without regard to political divisions, was held on Thursday evening, to express the indignation of all honest and law-abiding people at the revolutionary and criminal action of the usurpers and at the cruel tyranny of the federal administration, without whose aid the regular State government could not be overthrown. Yesterday it was evident that the feelings of the masses had been deeply stirred. A "dangerous undercurrent" was observable in the rolling waves of popular indignation, and it is believed that there is a stern determination on the part of the best citizens to brave every danger—even death at the hands of federal troops and infuriated negroes—rather than to see their constitution trodden under foot, their laws disregarded and their rights and liberties destroyed, without opposition. A "physical conflict" is seriously apprehended, and men who are not apt to indulge in exaggerated fancies are earnest in the expression of their fears that the inauguration of the officers peacefully elected will be marked by a fatal collision between the federal forces and the people.

We desire, in advance of this disgraceful and cruel butchery, to warn the federal authorities that they are treading on perilous ground. There are facts which no amount of plausible sophistry and no bold falsehoods in partisan organs can alter or conceal. The republican State Convention in Louisiana was presided over by the head of the federal Custom House at New Orleans; its members were, three-fourths of them, federal officeholders; its doors were guarded by federal marshals and their deputies. The nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were a United States Senator and a United States Custom House Collector, and a large portion of the legislative candidates were federal officers. When defeated at the polls a federal judge, in violation of law, overrode the State courts, issued orders sweeping away the legitimate State government, placing a bogus Returning Board in authority, scattering the State Legislature and proclaiming a State canvass without having a single official return on which to base it. To enforce these orders a federal Marshal called in the aid of the federal army, cannons were pointed on the people from the State House grounds, the halls of legislation were made the camping ground of federal troopers, and the doors of the Capitol were guarded by federal bayonets, so that none but the usurpers and their friends might enter. These are stern facts, and no American worthy the enjoyment of a free government—no Christian man who loves justice and hates oppression—can afford to ignore them or to hold blameless an administration that lends its authority to sanction such treasonable and tyrannical acts. The people are slow to move, but it would not be safe to brave their indignation in such a case as this Louisiana infamy. Should any bloodshed occur in New Orleans on Monday next—should the federal troops be ordered to fire on defenceless citizens, who seek only to do those acts warranted by the constitution and the laws of their State; should the federal power attempt to decide by brute force a contest that belongs to the Courts and that must be settled by the test of law—the American people will exact a reckoning from all, however high in authority, who may incur responsibility for the outrage.

The assurances given by President Grant to the representatives of the people of Louisiana evince his sense of the impropriety of federal intermeddling with the affairs of that State. His subsequent determination not to allow federal officeholders to become candidates for State offices shows that he understands the extent of the mischief done by the Custom House clique in New Orleans. But the President is responsible for the official acts of his Cabinet officers, and it is well that he should recall the singular course pursued by Attorney General Williams in this unfortunate matter before the bloody issue threatened on Monday is reached. The Attorney General's first despatch to New Orleans approved the use of the federal troops in dispersing the State government and holding armed possession of the Capitol for the use of the bogus Legislature foisted upon the State by Judge Durell's orders. When the negro Pinchbeck had seized the Executive office Attorney General Williams telegraphed him as follows:—"Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President as the lawful Executive of Louisiana, and the body assembled at Mechanics' Institute as the lawful Legislature; and it is suggested that you make proclamation to that effect." Proclaim to the people,

The Streets of New York.

We have had some evidence of the efficiency of the Street Cleaning Department within the past few days. The immense quantity of snow left by the storm of the 27th and 28th ult. may have been too much for them, but they have achieved a great deal. It is more than ever necessary that the work should be pushed on, and with increased energy. The rain predicted by the Weather Bureau has come, and slush, knee deep, will be our lot unless the masses of snow at present remaining on the ground are in some manner disposed of. Give us more shovellers and more carters, then, without delay. The mistake which has been made by the Department lies in not having attacked the snow while fresh fallen with an army of laborers and carters at least four times as numerous as those they set to work. Four men on the first day after a snow storm could clear away more than one man working for ten consecutive days. It is the same thing exactly as a householder who the first day of the storm can clean his footpath in fifteen minutes. Two days later it would take two hours.

In order to assist the city authorities in the work of preparing for a thawing rainfall all owners of houses should be obliged to keep the gutters in front of their property clear of snow. By this means the water will have a good chance to run into the sewers, and thus not only rid the streets of an inconvenience, but, by flushing the sewers, carry off the seeds of pestilence which during the cold weather may have accumulated there waiting for a spell of warm weather to make their presence disagreeably felt. In former years the citizens gazed tranquilly at whatever the heavens sent—snow, sleet, hail, rain or wind. It was all the same to them. They were obliged to wait for a change of weather before they could dare to hope. The contractor who represented "the authorities" did nothing; the citizen grumbled and followed the example. The contractor was a philosopher, believing that whatever was right. If it snowed, he stopped work and saved money. If it thawed, he waited with the patience of Job for a week or two, no matter how much the belushed public maled, until the sun had dried the streets and saved money for him. If it rained, he let it have the city scavenging all to itself, while he received the money. In perfectly fine weather he swept Broadway. If there was a storm of wind he thought it better than a million brooms for removing dust, and saved money by not interfering with it to the extent of a gallon of sprinkling. From the contractor's point of view the philosophy was perfect. It was the Kaiser's alter of the sluggish transformed by the wand of Tammany into the Golconda of "masterly inactivity." Said to say, things are changed. Man, proud man, with his usual presumption, has taken the scavenging business out of the hands of Providence. We are to have Italian brooms instead of Arctic Boreas to sweep away our dust; shovels will take the place of showers and water carts are to simulate Jupiter Pluvius when he is out of the way in the summer months. The citizens are bold enough to approve the almost blasphemous innovation, and are prepared to pay for it. The promises have been fair enough, and now let us be treated to a little more performance. We must not rely too implicitly on the Department. Eternal vigilance is the price of cleanliness as well as of liberty. If the Department is energetic citizens should do their share of the work. It would, just at present, be a good idea for the Street Cleaning Bureau to frame a few clear, simple rules, setting forth the duties of householders in this respect under the law, and circulate them widely in the city. There would then be no excuse for infractions of the municipal ordinances anent clean footpaths and open gutters.

We write the attention of President Grant to these facts. We believe him to be anxious to do justice to the people of Louisiana and of the South generally; but he has certainly been already placed in a false position by bad advisers. Let him look to it that the same men do not involve him in the crime of using federal bullets and federal bayonets to butcher the loyal people of a free State, who are engaged in a peaceful and constitutional act.

The Erie Canal Enlargement and the Chamber of Commerce.

Our merchants in the Chamber of Commerce have passed a series of resolutions asking Congress to aid this State in the improvement of the Erie Canal. Very properly they allege that the interests of the whole Western grain, lumber and mineral producing country, as well as the Eastern consuming and manufacturing sections, are concerned in low tolls and cheap freights by the Erie Canal between tide water and the Western lakes. Still we hold, as we have repeatedly urged, that the best policy points to the thorough improvement of the canal by our own State, whose wisdom planned and whose energy built it, and made it the highway of a national traffic, which has done much to build up the Empire State and the commercial metropolis. As the merchants so forcibly say, the canal should be put in the best possible condition by widening, straightening and deepening, and the remaining single locks be doubled, so that it could be navigated by steamers of 600 tons burden, which might safely make short coasting trips both on the lakes and along the sea coast. This would so cheapen the cost of transit as to greatly reduce the cost of commodities to consumers, while the producers would be enabled to demand a better return for labor than now. New York and New England would have cheaper breadstuffs, and Illinois would not use corn ears for fuel. We want this effected by the State, yet if Congress is going into that business, we join our merchants in urging the first claims of the Erie Canal to federal aid. We know that its route is in the track of trade, and can form an estimate of the cost to be incurred and the returns to be expected, whereas we can only speculate on those matters in connection with other proposed works which are being urged upon the national lawmakers.

NEWS TRIUMPHS BY THE CONQUEST OF ELECTRICITY.—A news despatch from Australasia, dated in Melbourne, Victoria, yesterday, reached London at three o'clock in the morning to-day, and was repeated through the Atlantic cable to New York and delivered at the HERALD building half an hour after midnight. The telegram appears in our columns. Its publication pronounces the complete conquest of the subtle agent electricity to the uses of civilization by the instantaneous diffusion of knowledge and the consequent annihilation of space—almost of time. The intelligence which is conveyed in the despatch, the second on the subject, is of great importance. The Australian colonial authorities will take active measures for the punishment of the parties who are still engaged in the Polynesian labor kidnapping traffic. It is melancholy to know, however, that the cause for the exercise of the humane resolution still exists in a very aggravated shape on and off the coast of the antipodal dominion of Victoria.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER cannot certainly have a very high opinion of West Point when it affirms that "a third of the students there at this time are the appointees of a gang of carpet-baggers, who are properly excluded from respectable society in the South." The Enquirer has evidently taken no stock in the "next war," which some of its unrecon-structed friends are said to be contemplating.

The Impending Elections for the United States Senate.

The members of the United States Senate under the constitution are so classified that one-third of them retire with the expiration of each Congress, the object being the infusion of a new element in the body fresh from the people with the beginning of each Congress. To fill the vacancies which will thus occur in the Senate on the 4th of March most of the elections required have already taken place, including the re-election of Sherman, of Ohio; Morton, of Indiana, and Ferry, of Connecticut. Among the places to be filled with new elections for the new Congress are those now held by Conkling, of New York; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Trumbull, of Illinois; Blair, of Missouri; Kellogg, of Louisiana, and Nye, of Nevada. The election of Senator Wilson as Vice President makes a vacancy for Massachusetts on the 4th of March, and this case, as the most conspicuous of the lot, we will first consider.

The leading candidate for the seat of Senator Wilson is Mr. Secretary Boutwell. He has notified the President of his intended early resignation of the Treasury, and has evidently caused it to be understood among his friends in Massachusetts that he resigns the Treasury with the expectation of being returned to the Senate. No very formidable competitor has yet been announced against him, though it appears that the opposition or anti-Boutwell elements are actively canvassing the chances for his defeat. We think, however, considering the distinction which Mr. Boutwell gained as a member of the House, and the high favor in which he stands with the President as head of the Treasury, that he will, without a contest, be transferred to his friend Wilson's place among the Conscrip Fathers. As a ready, able and experienced debater on all the public questions of the day we think, too, that he is much better qualified to achieve a solid reputation as a Senator than as the head of the Treasury Department.

We have no doubt of the re-election of Senator Conkling. The republican majority in our new Legislature is so thoroughly divested of the Fenton element and so entirely in accord with the administration or Conkling element that the re-election of Mr. Conkling may be considered as morally certain. His services to the administration and his party in the late campaign, to say nothing of his marked abilities in the debates of the Senate, settle the question. We are not so well satisfied of the re-election of Senator Cameron, although his recognized services in securing the decisive administration victory in Pennsylvania of October last against the combined forces of the democrats under Buckalew, and of the anti-Grant republicans under Curtin, McClure and Forney, in a party view of the subject, entitle Cameron to a re-election. The Pennsylvania politicians, however, are very uncertain, and rumor is afloat of various schemes afoot for a combination to defeat Cameron. Still, as Curtin, McClure and Forney are "down among the dead men" for the present, the chances are heavily in favor of Cameron.

Senator Trumbull, as a liberal or anti-Grant republican, has given up the idea of a re-election, being in the condition of Morley, "dead as a door nail." The November election in Illinois settled him. A Grant republican will succeed him, and General Oglesby is mentioned as most likely to be the lucky man. The case of Senator Blair, of Missouri, is considered doubtful. By the coalition of the democrats and anti-administration republicans of 1870 the State was revolutionized, and General Blair, for his services in working this coalition, was rewarded with the unexpired half of the term which ends on the 4th of March next. By the same token, for his services in bringing about the opposition Presidential coalition of 1872, General Blair is entitled to a Senatorial re-election. But the democrats of the Missouri Legislature, it is said, are beginning to think of dropping the liberal republicans, in order to fall back again under the old democratic flag. So it appears that the chances of General Blair as a coalitionist are rather cloudy, though the Missourians in their choice of a Senator might go further and fare worse.

Another Bank Scheme and Raid on the Treasury.

It is given out, and by way of a feeler we suppose, that leading bankers in Boston (Boston is put first), New York and Philadelphia are urging upon the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with them the coin belonging to the government, in order, as they say, to liberate a large amount of greenbacks, which they are now compelled to hold as a reserve. The pretended object is to relieve the pressure for more currency for business operations, though the real purpose is to profit by the release of the legal tenders, which yield the banks no interest, and by the use of government gold in their place. This would be, undoubtedly, a very convenient arrangement for the banks. That they should make, or contemplate making, such a proposition is the coolest thing of the season, and shows both their assumption and confidence in Mr. Boutwell's stupidity. Why do they not at once, and without mincing the matter, ask for the control of the Treasury and power of taxation over the people? They might just as well do this as to ask for the use of the specie wrung from the people by heavy and unnecessary imposts. This is one of the evils and temptations of keeping in the Treasury a vast amount of surplus and unprofitable gold. There ought to be no such surplus gold in the Treasury, nor any system of revenue that brings it there. But as long as the government collects it the proposal to give the banks the benefit of the use of it is about as monstrous a scheme as ever was devised. These institutions are not satisfied with a profit of twelve to fifteen per cent on their capital, half of it a gratuity on their circulation, but want the revenue of the government as well. The fact that Mr. Boutwell has taken this proposition into consideration and has not repudiated it at once shows how utterly incapable he is for the position he holds.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT at MORRISTOWN yesterday happily did not result in a wholesale slaughter of the passengers. According to our despatches published elsewhere to-day the Northern express on the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad struck a broken rail, and the whole train, consisting of a baggage car and three coaches, was thrown down an embankment thirty feet deep. There were twenty-one persons injured, but none killed. As usual, however, fire completed the disaster by consuming two of the coaches, and had there been the least difficulty in extricating the frightened passengers a recurrence of the recent Goose Creek horrors would have followed. Will railroad corporations never learn that steam, if used in their coaches, would sensibly lessen the terrors of mishaps such as this prevent?

Manufactures and Agriculture in the South.

The Norfolk (Va.) Journal touches a keynote when it declares that a revolution in the manner of managing agriculture and manufactures in the South is demanded. What the South wants, it says, is a full development of its agricultural strength and the establishment of manufactures. The time has passed for big farms and broad plantations. Under the new system of labor there should be a new system of husbandry, and the extensive fields of the South subdivided and thrown open, to small farmers from the North and Europe. The advantages of the soil and climate, the low price of lands and their proximity to markets, should be freely advertised in the papers of the North and West, and we might add, in view of the pressure of foreign immigration, in European journals.

In regard to manufactures, the South wants them as they have them in Old England and in New England, and the way to accomplish this is to invite capital from all parts of the world to come to the South and assist in developing her vast manufacturing and mineral resources. And the best way to bring about this desideratum is for the people of the South to set themselves diligently at work to restore their sunny clime to the reputation for law and order which the mischievous Ku Klux have so sadly damaged, and to assure those who come among them to settle that they and their property shall be protected by every means within their power, and that their rights, political, personal and industrial, shall be guaranteed to the fullest extent.

Georgia has taken a step in the right direction in regard to developing her resources. The "Committee on Direct Trade and Immigration" have held a meeting in Macon and resolved to ask the Legislature to pass bills establishing a Bureau of Immigration, preparing maps showing the agricultural, mineral and commercial resources of Georgia, to be translated into several European languages, and granting a subsidy of one hundred thousand dollars per annum to any steamship company that will make a satisfactory contract with the State to establish a line of steamships between some European port and Savannah. It would be much better if the matter of a steamship line were left to private enterprise, for these subsidies, whether State or national, are likely to lead to abuses and eventuate in a failure to attain the object which it is aimed to secure. But if Georgia is determined to try the experiment, let her go on, and may those who have dealings with treat her in good faith, and not, after squeezing her treasury to the last dime, drop the undertaking as unfeasible and impracticable.

The Slushy Period.

In another column is told the condition of the city yesterday, the visitation of the fog and the perils of ferry navigation on the North and East rivers. The weather never before proved itself such a nuisance. It brought all manner of unpleasant things with it, such as chilly, drizzling rain, dense and dismal fog, slippery walking, damp feet, splashed clothes, &c. The fog is likened to that with which Londoners have from time immemorial been familiar—something so dense and all-pervading as to hide every object from sight save what is within an arm's length of the organs of vision. Such fogs are rare with us. The one that thought fit to descend upon us yesterday was of such extreme density as to bewilder the oldest inhabitant and to fill the breast of the bravest and most skilful North River pilot with dismay. On the rivers the fog was a monstrous nuisance and the passengers on the ferries trembled at every shadow of a collision. As for the walking, it was of the most deplorably miserable character. Men and women alike were compelled to plunge into morasses of muddy snow at every street crossing, so that dry feet and even tempers must have been at a premium all over New York during the eventful thaw of yesterday. The Street Cleaning Department, while effecting some improvement in the condition of Broadway, might have accomplished more. It should have had a larger force of men at work, for it is well reimbursed out of the people's taxes, and for once it might have earned the gratitude of the citizens. Let us see if it cannot make a better effort to-day to give us clean crossings on at least the entire length of Broadway.

THE BROOKLYN RING are in eager anticipation of a return to power through the aid of some of the Aldermen elected in the cause of reform. There are said to be some men among the regular democratic members who really friends of good government, and who deplore the frauds of their associates. But these men find it difficult to vote against their party, and hence hesitate to act independently for the good of the city. They must remember, however, that, if they help to organize the government in the cause of corruption, they will be held responsible equally with the most guilty for all the futureascalities that may be committed by their friends. If the corrupt trade now contemplated should be consummated it will be a good argument in favor of the consolidation of the two cities under one charter.

IN THE STOKES TRIAL YESTERDAY the greater portion of the time was taken up by a lucid and powerful address of Mr. Tremain on behalf of the defence. Although not ornate in character, it did not lack plentiful appeals to the sympathies of the jury, and was characterized as much by attack on the qualities of Fisk as on the sufferings of Stokes. He will continue to-day. The evidence adduced in rebuttal yesterday was of no consequence. The case may be given to the jury to-day.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR AGAINST THE APACHES.—General Crook is pushing the winter campaign against the wild Apaches, who have broken away from the Arizona reservations, with vigor and decided success. His troops have just routed the savages in several actions, killing quite a number of the warriors, destroying their camps, and capturing their women, children, animals and supplies. As he conducts the business it means extermination or surrender to the hostile braves, who prefer hunting, plunder and the warpath to honest labor in their reservations. They have dug up the tomahawk which their white brother had buried with them, and if they perish by it they have but themselves to thank. Civilization demands the waste lands of this Continent for tillage. If the Apaches

THE ST. JOHN (N. B.) Tribune is very indignant because the puissant "Dominion of Canada" is called merely the "New Dominion" by United States papers. A rose by any other name may smell as sweet; but would not the title of the "Republic of Canada" suit our indignant contemporary a little better?